

The concept of aiding and abetting pro-Communist regimes through food handouts, etc., should be discontinued immediately. I agree it is moral to relieve sickness and starvation wherever and whenever it occurs if we possibly can, but on the other side of the coin it is equally immoral to save a social system or government from failing by these generous acts—humanitarian acts—when the ultimate objective of these systems or governments is the enslavement of their own people or ultimately us. The principle of positive expected results in foreign aid is dramatically pointed up in these situations.

The Peace Corps in my mind is the ultimate in foreign aid and assistance if it is carried out to its logical conclusion and on a nonpartisan basis—nonpartisan as to membership, indoctrination, and in leadership.

In this type of aid or assistance, the people being aided are aided in a direct and personal manner in a most positive way. They are being taught to help themselves by people who are definitely and personally interested in them. Every American should be proud of our Peace Corps volunteers and the work they are doing. Everyone of us should support and encourage them in their efforts as they are bearing our cross in the remote and lonely areas of the world and in many cases alone, insofar as other Americans are concerned, and under extreme pressures.

One way we can help them is by writing them while abroad and offering them encouragement. Another way is to encourage returning Peace Corps volunteers to visit our schools and various meetings to show us the pictures and slides they prepared while abroad and relate to us their impressions, etc. And those of us who travel abroad can help immeasurably by conducting ourselves in such a manner that our activities and conduct reflect breeding, understanding, and decency to all those who see us.

We can and should reinforce the Peace Corps efforts in the area of education by following up and assisting these people to become economically self-sustaining; here again, on a person-to-person, State-to-Nation basis, without a vast expenditure of Federal tax moneys. We private American citizens have great capacity for charity and understanding and through our efforts to help others we can in large measure realize the fullness of life that our Creator intended all mankind to enjoy.

Economically, we can benefit, and all the free world, because as the standard of living in these remote and densely populated areas increases, the greater their needs will be for goods and services. From this they become partners in trade and not aid and this is what develops people and adds new heights to their level of aspirations. Aid—outright, continued dole—is a depressant. Both to the donor and donee. Think this over and I'm sure you will agree.

In summary, our foreign policy should be firm and positive—we have the best product (way of life in the world) to offer people—we should strive to help others help themselves and we must truly represent as citizens to the world the mode of behavior and conduct at home and abroad that exemplifies the American way of life. Finally, we must confess to ourselves and the world "dollars can't do it"—and shouldn't be expected to.

DON'T TREAD ON ME

The spirit of Patrick Henry is evident in the land again.

Yes; Americans for the first time in 30 years are coming to the realization that excessive taxation and government license are not a panacea.

The 30-year era of graft, gifts, and goofs is drawing to an end. The taxpayer, the voter has had enough of big government,

big bosses, and big blunders. He is concerned about his freedoms—which have been eroding for 30 years, he is concerned about the direction, the purpose, and the integrity of his government and its advisers. Unlike his forebears who resorted to war, today's "minutemen" will revolt at the polls.

In a democracy or democratic Republic the apathy of the electorate is axiomatic. It is the system's greatest weakness, it is the path of destruction unless and until the electorate blows the whistle and exclaims: "Don't tread on me."

In a "free enterprise" society, the basis of its philosophy is economic—predicated on the assumption that price and production are dependent upon "supply and demand in the marketplace."

It's more than that. It's a system based on law—moral law or, if you will, the fusion of Mosaic law, Roman law, and English law. It is a system that assumes and assures that its citizenry are more than animals. Morality and human dignity are the bulwark of the free enterprise society. A society in which honor, trust, and fidelity are a must.

Another facet of this, the most wonderful of all systems, is productivity, productivity of labor, land, and capital. The system depends on this; without it, it couldn't exist. Here is another crucial or perhaps a fatal pitfall of our type of society—the kind of society based on freedom and plenty. In our plenitude we are susceptible to greed, waste, hypocrisy, and again apathy. The good life with attendant lack of value or loss of sense of value breeds contempt and insecurity.

Contempt for the things that made and make this type of society possible—the strength, moral, physical, and financial, of the individual citizen. The most obvious evidence of this type of decay is insecurity and the attendant extensionalism, extensionalism that finds expression in going without oneself or community for the answers, the guidance, the direction, and solutions. Here is where government grows, freedoms erode, and apathy sets in.

You don't get something for nothing. You always pay. If you are a coward, your reward is defeat; if you are slothful or without purpose, your reward is enslavement; and if you are apathetic, your reward is subjugation. What follows from your outlook or mode of behavior does not always come as a bolt out of the blue but as a thief in the night.

Many times the consequence is slow coming and unnoticed, as cancer; but it comes as surely as day follows night. This is sad, cruel. For if a sign appeared suddenly, a change would follow and more than likely, a change in attitude.

In our society the signs have appeared and they have gone unheeded, but now they are so obvious and glaring, they cannot be ignored if our way of life is to exist. The time for action and rededication is now—today.

Have we forgotten the basic fundamentals upon which this great Nation was founded? Our economic growth is being stifled. Why? Because we have forfeited much of our purchasing power to Government; we have sacrificed much of our labor force on the altar of bureaucracy and rendered it nonproductive and parasitic. We have created a monster—big government—and today many feel it is a hopeless dilemma, too hopeless to resolve. This is not true. A solution is at hand. All that is necessary is for each and every citizen to rededicate himself to the principles of self-determination and demand a reduction in Government expenditures. Remember, "good government begins with each individual citizen."

Don't expect something for nothing; don't tolerate government and its bureaucrats to make a mockery of our way of life by giving

anyone something for "nothing." Remember: "The haves and have-nots can usually be traced to the duds and the did-nots."

Everyone in this great country of ours does not have all the essentials, let alone the luxuries they would like to have, and chances are they never will as long as we pay approximately 32 percent of our income to government. This in itself is a sign, a dramatic one, for a nation can be socialized as readily through taxation as through revolt, and when taxation is at a rate of 30 percent or more, socialism is a fact.

Socialism. Wake up, America. This utopian concept has been proven time and again to be fallacious. Look at England. Once a mighty power and world leader and now a weak dissipate half shell of a nation. Look at Germany and the dynamic recovery she has made. Even Khrushchev admits the communistic trend is toward a more democratic and individualistic form of society, this is of necessity. Socialism does not work as it is contrary to the basic nature of man.

We have what people through the ages have aspired to and we don't realize it. Let's not lose it through indifference and apathy. Longing for it once it's gone will never bring it back. When further encroachment is imminent, think of Patrick Henry and his reaction to taxes and impairment of civil liberties: "Give me liberty or give me death," and the flag many early patriots fought under and its caption: "Don't Tread on Me."

JOHN M. RANDALL.

NIGHTLY REPORTS ON CONGRESS OVER WMAL RADIO

(Mr. BOW (at the request of Mr. BARRY) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, as this Congress draws to a close I would like to voice my appreciation of one of the most worthwhile services performed both for the Members of Congress and the people in the Washington area—the nightly reports on Congress by veteran correspondent Joseph McCaffrey and his associate Les Higbie over WMAL radio.

Probably more Members of the House and Senate listen to these nightly reports than to any other radio or television program. This program, "Today in Congress," has become a listening habit since Mr. McCaffrey first put it on the air in 1958.

It is the best capsule review of the day's work of Congress available to Members, their staffs, and members of the executive departments, presented in a straightforward, nonpartisan way.

Having once been an on-air reporter myself, I admire the way Mr. McCaffrey picks out the meat of the day's happenings, both on the floor of both Houses and in the committees, and then reports it in a neat summary so that he is able to get in almost all of the day's most important developments.

I have often thought of the great value such a program would be to the people around the Nation if they had available to them Mr. McCaffrey's knowledgeable report each night on what their Representatives and Senators were doing. It would help link the Congress and the people and give the people a greater understanding, not only of the problems facing their National Legislature, but how the Congress and its Members are meeting, or not meeting, such problems.

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Both Mr. McCaffrey and Mr. Higbie have won the respect and confidence of Members of Congress by their work on this program. The U.S. Savings & Loan League, which sponsored the program, is to be congratulated for its public spirited interest.

When we adjourn, as I hope we eventually will, "Today in Congress" will adjourn as well. But when we return here in January, I expect that "Today in Congress" will be back as well, keeping a close eye on what we do and reporting each night on how we do it.

FLORIDA CROSS STATE BARGE CANAL

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am asking in strongest terms that the budget recommendation for an appropriation item for the Florida Cross State Barge Canal be accepted. At the moment this may come to the House in one of two ways; either by action of the conference committee of the supplemental appropriations bill, or by action of the conference committee of the public works appropriations bill. In either event, I ask that the item for the completion of the preconstruction planning for this project be approved by the House. I am talking about a very small amount of money as appropriations go. This item is for \$205,000. It is a budget item. It came to us with the recommendation of the Kennedy administration. The President committed himself to this project in his 1960 campaign. That commitment is a matter of public record. The item was deleted by the House committee in its deliberations, and out of respect to this committee, the Florida delegation did not contest that action on the floor. The Senate restored the item and in the conference a deadlocked House conference committee could not agree. Therefore, the item was reported in disagreement. The House conferees are recommending that the item not be placed in the bill. I am urging that the report of the House conferees be rejected and if that is done, I shall offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate version which restores the \$205,000.

Remember, I am speaking for a budget item for advanced engineering and design of the Florida Cross State Canal. We are told that this will complete all preconstruction design. Then we can take another look to decide whether actual construction should begin. But unless we spend this money, we shall have wasted a large part of the money heretofore spent in engineering and design. Starts and stops in any program are costly. We want to finish what we have begun.

This project has been authorized for years. There is no rhyme or reason in suggesting that we go back to the Public Works Committee for another authorization. The engineers have periodically checked this project and they have found that the benefit ratio is steadily improving. Any talk of a new authorization is purely a device to kill the project.

The project now has economic justification of approximately 1.2. It is important not only to Florida, but the U.S. Engineers have stated it will have direct economic benefit to 36 States. It closes a gap between the Atlantic and gulf coastal waterway systems. And let me emphasize here and now, there is no problem in connection with the use by barge traffic of the stretch of open gulf between the western terminus of the canal and the eastern terminus of the Gulf intercoastal canal at St. Marks. This is sheltered water which barges and other craft now traverse everyday without difficulty. The use of the Florida Cross State Barge Canal is not tied to the completion of a canal from St. Marks to the Atlantic.

Now, here is something that deserves your special consideration. Henceforth, most of the missiles to be fired at Cape Canaveral will be so big they must go there by water. Those that go from the gulf coast to Cape Canaveral will save 500 miles if the Cross State Barge Canal is available.

The Caribbean is no longer a placid American lake. The Panama Canal is no longer a certain, safe artery for American and world commerce. Castro and Khrushchev have changed all this.

In World War II the United States lost to enemy submarines, 77 tankers and 88 dry cargo ships operating in the gulf and off the Atlantic coast of Florida. The loss of these 165 ships, their cargoes, many of their crew members, resulted in a cost many times as much as the entire Cross State Barge Canal. Anyone who heard the cries of men on those torpedoed and burning ships, or saw the wrecks of men who came ashore, some of them more dead than alive, will not want that experience repeated.

But Hitler had no base of operations in Cuba or in the Caribbean. He had only a handful of submarines. Khrushchev has a naval base in Cuba. Khrushchev has many times the number of submarines that Hitler had and much better subs. They are missile-carrying subs which endanger the whole eastern seaboard—as well as shipping. The Reds can create havoc along our coasts any day they wish.

So, the canal is a defense measure, too. It will free ships. It will save crews. It will free railroads for coast-to-coast shipping. It will save shipping costs in peace and in war.

For \$205,000—a budget item—we can be ready to go ahead with construction when the time is right. We will have a completed preconstruction package. We will not have spent without avail the \$1½ million which already has gone into this preconstruction package. We will be pennywise and pound foolish to reject this low cost item at this late and dangerous date in the security of America.

RETIRING MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EMMONDSON). Under previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, it is a very great pleasure to me to be the one to speak in reference to the retirement of several members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs who are leaving the Congress this year. The Democrats of the committee were good enough to suggest that I bring this matter up because the five members who are retiring are Republicans.

On the other hand, I am sure they will all want to insert their own remarks relative to the loss we shall sustain when these five retire at the end of this session.

These members are: The gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable ROBERT CHIPERFIELD; the gentleman from New Hampshire, the Honorable CHESTER MERROW; the gentlewoman from Illinois, the Honorable MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH; the gentleman from Massachusetts, the Honorable LAURENCE CURTIS; and the gentleman from Connecticut, the Honorable HORACE SEELY-BROWN.

BOB CHIPERFIELD, of the 19th Illinois District, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the 83d Congress and since then its ranking Republican, had a long and arduous service on the committee. A brilliant mind, he has contributed much, a very constructive member on the committee trips in which he played a part. Those of us who knew her loved his wife, Kitty, whose long illness finally terminated in her death. Their two children, Robert, now 27, and Virginia, now 21, can be proud of the record their father has made here on Capitol Hill. We shall miss you inordinately, Bob, and we wish for you continued activities in constructive living and unexpected joy.

Next in seniority is CHESTER MERROW of the First District of New Hampshire. A teacher of general science, physics, chemistry, and biology, later the dean of a Vermont junior college, a Phi Beta Kappa, and a Mason, he has served his people conscientiously and well, in these many years. I had the pleasure of going into his district one fall and speaking in his behalf. It was very impressive to see the respect and affection in which he was held by the throng that greeted him. We shall miss you, CHESTER, none more than I. We have sat beside each other for so long.

It is difficult to express my own warm feelings toward MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH of the 13th District of Illinois. Our acquaintance began while we were both just wives of Congressmen, when she filled many responsible positions of influence, not the least of which was the presidency of the Congressional Club. A Wellesley graduate with an A.M. in political science from Columbia University, with honorary degrees from other colleges, she has been a very constructive, earnest member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Her efforts have been directed toward insistence upon more careful checking of every item in foreign aid in all the various ramifications of the committee. We owe her a great deal and frankly, I do not know just where we shall find another who will be as fair, as just, as honest in her criticisms and in her efforts to build more constructive programs. President of the National

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Alumnae Association of Wellesley College, vice president of the Women's National Republican Club of Chicago, member of the American Association of University Women, a member of the League of Women Voters, one of the Phi Beta Kappa Associates, and a highly respected member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, she represented the United States at the 16th Session of the Assembly of the United Nations. Her two sons and her daughter, Mrs. James O. Wood, Jr., have given her nine grandchildren, to whom she is charmingly devoted. MARGUERITE, we hate to see you go. We are certain that this will be just another step in a life of constructive doing and we shall hope that you will visit us here very often. All power to you.

LAURENCE CURTIS, 10th District of Massachusetts, a strong consecrated American. He served in the U.S. Navy in World War I, where he lost a leg in a training crash in naval aviation and was awarded a Silver Star citation. For 16 years he was elected to the City Council of the State House of Representatives of Massachusetts, 6 years to the State Senate. Since coming to Washington in 1953 he has been a diligent and faithful servant of the people. His district has lost much and we of the committee are deeply grieved that he was not able to win a very close primary in his State of Massachusetts for the U.S. Senate. LARRY, we wish you so very well. We know what you can do. We know what you have done as a member of the Moose, Elks, Masons, Sons of the Revolution, American Legion, Boston and Massachusetts Bar Association. We fully expect you to go steadily forward in your service to the Nation.

HORACE SEELY-BROWN, Jr., Connecticut's Second District Representative in the House. It has been good to serve with such a man—head of the science department in the Pomfret School in Connecticut, air operations officer in the Pacific in World War II, once a State chairman of the Connecticut Young Republicans, member of Den Grange No. 61, of the American Legion, AMVETS of World War II, a Reserve officer of the United States and active in the Boy Scouts of America.

What a variety of experience your life has brought you. We need men in this country, such as you. We sincerely hope at this writing that you will come back to Capitol Hill in the other body. Heaven bless you.

Mr. Speaker, I have had great joy in serving with these Members of the House of Representatives. They have been fine, honorable members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I shall miss them very, very much. I also know, based upon what the Democratic members have said to me, that they also will miss them.

(Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BOLTON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin, a member of the

Committee on Foreign Affairs [Mr. ZABLOCKI].

(Mr. ZABLOCKI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentlewoman from Ohio for taking this time to bring to the attention of our colleagues the forthcoming retirement of five outstanding Members of the Congress of the United States, and in pointing out their contributions to the work of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to our country and to their constituencies.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that we will be saying farewell to these five members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Their departure will leave a void which will not be easy to fill for many years.

The Honorable ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD, former chairman and currently the ranking minority member of the committee, is retiring after 24 years of service in the Congress. His service in this body has spanned a period of unparalleled crises and change in the world, and witnessed the ascendancy of the United States to the leadership of the free world. He has participated with distinction in the task of shaping our Nation's foreign policy under four administrations. A man of few words, but of great ability and steadfast adherence to principles, he has been a true friend and a respected colleague. I have worked with him in the committee since my first election to the Congress, and I have benefited from our association. I shall miss his wise counsel, his kind and generous disposition.

The sense of loss increases when I think of the other committee members who will be retiring this year:

The Honorable CHESTER E. MERROW, of New Hampshire, whose efforts to strengthen the mutual security program, and to promote public understanding of the purposes and objectives of our foreign policy programs, won him national recognition.

The Honorable MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH, of Illinois, whose incisive approach to foreign policy issues, unflinching equanimity, moving eloquence and charm brightened the long executive sessions of the Committee and contributed so much to a thorough consideration of both sides of each question;

The Honorable LAURENCE CURTIS, of Massachusetts, who never wavered in his support of the fundamental purposes of our foreign policy and, in his inimitable fashion, contributed to the resolution of many differences of opinion and conflicts within the committee; and

The Honorable HORACE SEELY-BROWN, of Connecticut, whose openmindedness, driving force, mature judgment, and pithy comments have helped to clarify many issues and had considerable effect on the committee's decisions.

Each and every one of them has served his or her district, and our Nation, with

devotion and distinction. I shall miss them and I am certain, so will the rest of the Committee.

I want to take this opportunity to wish our retiring colleagues from the Foreign Affairs Committee good health and success in their future endeavors. I hope that they will come back frequently to see us, and to give us the benefit of their counsel.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time for the purpose of paying tribute to the five members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs who are not candidates for reelection to the House of Representatives, but who are either retiring voluntarily or entering careers in other areas of public service.

It has been my honor and privilege to serve with the Honorable ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD, who is retiring after 24 years of service in the Congress. BOB CHIPERFIELD served with distinction as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs during the 83d Congress, and he has been an invaluable member of the committee. He is among the foremost of those who advocate that politics end at the water's edge and that bipartisanship should characterize our approach to the problems of foreign policy. BOB CHIPERFIELD is a man whose ability is equaled only by his personal modesty and his deep sense of responsibility. As chairman of the committee I have come to value his assistance and sage counsel as the ranking minority member, and I know that all members of the committee will share with me the sense of loss that I feel at his departure from the House of Representatives and our committee.

It so happens that each of the members leaving the committee are Republicans, but I regret their loss to the committee nonetheless. Our committee has for so many years pursued a non-partisan policy in the field of foreign affairs that our differences have been such as to close party lines, and we have worked equally together for the overall good of our country in promoting measures to improve and help our foreign policy objectives.

Another member who has been foremost in these efforts is the Honorable CHESTER E. MERROW, of New Hampshire. CHESTER MERROW has untiringly devoted himself to the promotion of major foreign policy legislation and has done much to increase public understanding of U.S. foreign policy objectives, especially in complex areas subject to misinterpretation and the misunderstanding that sometimes plagues our best efforts to secure the backing of a fully informed public opinion.

One of the foremost of the loyal opposition has been the Honorable MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH, of Illinois. Mrs. CHURCH is retiring voluntarily this year after having served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs since January 1953. We shall all miss Mrs. CHURCH's keen analyses of foreign political problems. Mrs. CHURCH has long proved herself one of the most eloquent and articulate Members of the House, and I firmly believe

that her constructive criticisms have done much to improve many of the bills which have run the gauntlet of committee hearings and the 5-minute rule.

I shall always cherish fond memories of the Honorable LAURENCE CURTIS of Massachusetts, who brought with him to the committee a deep knowledge of the fundamentals of our Constitution and our public law. He has been an indefatigable member of the committee and with his inherent sense of fair play has contributed greatly to the benefit of the final wording of many major resolutions, and bills, emanating from the committee.

And last, but not least, I must mention the Honorable HORACE SEELY-BROWN, Jr., of Connecticut. His unfailing good humor and his conscientious attention to the details of committee assignments has endeared HORACE SEELY-BROWN to all of his colleagues of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He has long proved himself an outstanding legislator of great ability, and we shall sorely miss his participation in our future committee meetings.

I shall always cherish the memory of my close association and work with these retiring members of our committee. I consider it a rare personal privilege to have had the honor to serve with members so unselfishly dedicated and conscientious in the discharge of their congressional responsibilities. I know that my feelings are shared by their other colleagues on the committee who, I am certain, join with me in wishing them every success and happiness. I hope also that we will have the pleasure of seeing them from time to time in the future and of benefiting from their counsel and deep knowledge of foreign affairs.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BOLTON. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I should like also to express my appreciation to the gentlewoman from Ohio for taking this time. I am happy to join in the observance of the departure of these Members. I am not happy to see them leave the committee, because they, each in his own way, have contributed very substantially to the work of the committee at a time when the foreign affairs and foreign policy of this country is of greater importance than at any other time in our history.

Mr. Speaker, we certainly shall miss them and miss their contributions to the work of the Committee on Foreign Affairs as well as to the overall program of work of the Congress of the United States.

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BOLTON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to join the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON], in her eulogy and the respect which she is paying to five Members whom she named who are leaving the

service here in the Congress of the United States. These Members have performed their service well.

Mr. Speaker, I especially want to say a few words in behalf of the Honorable ROBERT CHIPERFIELD. Bob and I came to Congress together 24 years ago. I have enjoyed my association with Mr. CHIPERFIELD very much. He is the sort of fellow who goes about doing his job in a rather quiet way. But he has served his people well. He is an honorable gentleman, able and respected by each and every one of his colleagues. I am sorry to see Bob leave the Halls of Congress. I wish for him and the others who leave us a most joyful retirement. May God be good to all of them.

Mrs. BOLTON. I thank the gentleman from Iowa.

[Mr. NIX addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BOLTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BARRY].

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the gentlewoman from Ohio for taking this time. It is typically thoughtful of her to point up to the Congress and to the Nation that five Republican members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs will be retiring at the end of this Congress. These Members have a cumulative experience of over 50 years on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Imagine, 50 years of delving into the problems that beset our Government, our Nation, and our free way of life. Think of the vast void that will be caused by their departure. When we consider that Congress goes on from year to year, even though the executive branch of the Government may change every 4 years, the continuity of thought and experience in a committee is vital to the Nation's success, not only in the field of foreign affairs but in all fields.

I think every one of these Members who is retiring has given devoted service. Each has had a special contribution to make. Some have been more effective in the committee than on the floor; some have been effective with junior members of the committee, such as myself, in the advice and help that they have given, in helping them to become acclimated to the work of this committee and to a realization of the importance of the various matters before us.

I think that the Nation should realize that there is a void that is being created by the departure of five members of this committee at this time. I think also that the Nation should realize, and that we should take the time right now to point up the bipartisan nature of the Foreign Affairs Committee; that the deliberations of these five members do not represent a purely partisan view, that they have more often than not, almost altogether I should say, been concerned with the national effort, with partisanship playing a minimum, in fact almost a negligible, part in the committee. And this is true of the Democratic members of the committee as well, because

there we are deliberating on matters concerning not only the future of our own country but the future of the world.

Members who serve on the Committee on Foreign Affairs do so with dedication, even though sometimes their positions are misunderstood, especially when they are not reflective of the popular will of the majority.

Mr. Speaker, this may appear as a lengthy tribute to these five distinguished colleagues of ours, but it does not in any way do justice to their great service not only in the matter of the great length of time they served but in the excellence of their contribution to making this a more peaceful world in which to live.

"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall see God." Each of the departing Members were peacemakers.

We shall miss them very much, indeed.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Speaker, we are very grateful for this moment in which to express our admiration for these retiring Members and our regret that they are leaving us.

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BOLTON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to understand how a committee that functions so meticulously in a very sensitive area can lose so many distinguished servants of the people at one time. I feel that this committee is one of the most important in the Congress. It has the responsibility of making determinations as to what nations should be aided and what nations should not. Its members lead and mold the thinking of their constituents, and at first hand see the effects of the appropriations which the legislation from that committee authorizes.

The distinguished gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. CHURCH] has contributed to this House so much in fields of legislative importance. The gentlewoman from Ohio herself has given so much of her time and effort to the work of the committee. I know how she feels at this time at losing so many fine colleagues whose diligent work on the committee has come under her observation. We commend her for bringing to our attention the fact that membership in the House of Representatives changes rapidly from year to year, and that the servants of the Nation are retiring because under the pressure of circumstances they are not able to carry on further in responding to the multitudinous requests made of them by their constituents and the Nation.

I say again it is wonderful that the gentlewoman has taken the time to bring to our attention the loss of so many fine Members of the House, who have contributed so much to the welfare of this Nation by their service on this important committee, which the Members of the House respect so highly.

Mrs. BOLTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days

in which to extend their remarks on the retirement of these five members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to five outstanding members of the Foreign Affairs Committee who are voluntarily terminating their services at the end of this session; namely, ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD, CHESTER E. MERROW, MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH, LAURENCE CURTIS, and HORACE SEELY-BROWN, JR.

The Foreign Affairs Committee will feel keenly the loss of these true statesmen, loyal representatives, and hard-working legislators. Their dedication to duty as members of this committee will long be remembered as they spared no amount of time and energy to accomplish their goal.

The contributions to the work of the committee have been constructive, and their brilliant approach to the problems of foreign policy and foreign affairs, for which the committee is responsible, reflected thorough research and tremendous effort to master the issue concerned. At all times, during the tenure of these members on the committee, the spirit of bipartisanship prevailed.

The Foreign Affairs Committee and the Nation profited and were favored in having such dedicated members serve on this important committee.

As these loyal servants leave the House of Representatives, I wish them well, and express the hope that our friendship, which has meant a great deal to me, will continue.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, may I join my colleagues in paying tribute to the five members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee who are retiring and will not be with us in the 88th Congress starting next January.

To those of us who are relatively new on the committee, these Members, headed by the Honorable ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD, ranking minority member and former chairman, have been an inspiration to all of us.

There is little doubt that service on the House Foreign Affairs Committee is the most complicated, the most exhausting and often the most exasperating of any committee in Congress.

Problems are not only national, they are global in scope. Finding rules and guidelines which apply to all nations in the free world at times seems like an impossible task.

Yet these Members have taken a leading part in steering a course through the confusion and in creating effective, bipartisan legislation which has served the principles of our Nation efficiently and adequately over the years.

The members of the committee who are leaving us have a sound record of accomplishment which spans a number of years and a number of administrations.

In addition to Representative CHIPERFIELD, they are CHESTER E. MERROW, of New Hampshire; Mrs. MARGUERITE STITT

CHURCH, of Illinois; LAURENCE CURTIS, of Massachusetts; and HORACE SEELY-BROWN, JR., of Connecticut.

Not only was it an honor working so closely on problems of such great importance to the world, but it was a pleasure in every respect.

I am sure all of my colleagues join me in wishing them every success in the years ahead. They have been distinguished members of this committee, most able Members of Congress, and good friends to all of us.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I join with the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOLTON] in expression of the break that is in all our hearts as we contemplate the vacant seats when the Committee on Foreign Affairs meets again in January. These seats will be occupied, of course, by replacements, new members of our committee who I am sure in time as we work with them will become entrenched in our esteem and affection; but they will be vacant of the members long associated with us and with whom long years of association have woven ties, the breaking of which we cannot contemplate without tears in our eyes.

Ours is a closely knit family, perhaps more so than any committee in the House. Five members of our committee are not candidates for reelection. They are all Republicans, but on our committee there is no cold division along party lines. We have differences, of course, but every member of the committee accepts and follows the rule that politics ends at the ocean line. It would be an evil day for our country if ever it were otherwise.

Two of the departing Members, both retiring voluntarily, are from Illinois, my dear friends for many years. The late Honorable Ralph Church, husband of the gentlewoman from Illinois, Congresswoman MARGUERITE CHURCH, from early manhood was one of my warm and close friends. I have never ceased to mourn his passing. I have felt very close in friendship to MARGUERITE CHURCH. We have had so much in common interest and in the broad outlines the philosophy that guides our thinking and our actions is the same. MARGUERITE CHURCH is one of the ablest women in America. I rate her in the top flight of effective women public speakers, that I have known in a period of half a century. She is a dedicated servator of mankind. I will miss more than I can contemplate with equanimity our association in the work of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. My only consolation is that in the years ahead she will be enjoying, not the relaxation of vacation, but the great experience of devoting her hours to expanding her knowledgeable understanding in new and worthy fields, freed from the congressional pressures.

I will miss the gentleman from Illinois [BOB CHIPERFIELD] as keenly as it is possible for one to feel a separation. I knew his father, Burnett Mitchell Chiperfield, a Member of the Congress in 1915, when I was lieutenant governor of Illinois, and again in 1929 and 1933, one of the outstanding sons of Illinois, in war and in

peace. Indeed, of all the illustrious sons of Illinois none have been higher in the esteem of our people than the Chiperfields, father and son. Bob came to the Congress in 1939, 6 years after the retirement of his distinguished father and 1 year after his father's death. He was a great chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. During my service on that committee he was the ranking minority member.

I can never adequately convey to him my deep appreciation of his many kindnesses to me and his helpfulness to me on the committee of which he had been chairman and was then the ranking minority member. BOB CHIPERFIELD is a great American in every sense of the word. He is an American patriot in the fullest sense, a worthy son of a father who raised a regiment to serve in the Spanish American War and in World War I served in France with the famous 33d Division and was retired as a brigadier general.

I never knew BOB CHIPERFIELD to be guilty of a petty act. I never knew him to speak a word unless it were in kindness.

Mr. Speaker, this country of ours can ill afford to lose the service of CHESTER MERROW, and if it were in the power of my selection, he, although a Republican, would be drafted for a high position in the Foreign Service. I have never known a more dedicated person. I do not think that anyone has made a larger contribution to the education of the American people to the purpose of our foreign aid. Under Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy his always has been the bipartisan approach, and while loyal to his party, his first thought has always been of what is good for the country. He leaves our committee with the admiration and the affection of every member on the Democratic side and I am sure that this also is the sentiment among all his colleagues on the Republican side.

I admit, Mr. Speaker, that I was thrilled when I listened to the early returns from Massachusetts in the recent primary and our colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts, LAURENCE CURTIS, was leading with the prospect of pulling an upset. Of course, as a Democrat and from another State, there was no legitimacy in my interest. Moreover, I did not know the young man with whom LAURENCE CURTIS was in contest. But, Mr. Speaker, friendship gives a legitimacy in interest that transcends geography and political affiliation.

I have been enriched by my association with LAURENCE CURTIS. I was not a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs when first I met him, as occasionally we would dine at the Congressional Hotel. I did not know that the absent leg had been given in the service of his country. I did not know of his wealth and of his proud ancestry. There was nothing pompous, nothing self-aggrandizing. I got the picture of a humble man of human kindness. That impression was deepened when we became associated together on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I learned

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then of his great ability and I had no prouder moments than when on a few occasions, when on some question we were very much in the minority, his vote and mine were the same. In my book LAURENCE CURTIS is a true representative of the finest traits of character. My only hope is that after his recent experience in a Republican primary in Massachusetts, he will see the light and come into the Democratic fold. This, of course, I know he will not do because no one on earth could shake him in his convictions. I shall miss him very, very much when our committee meets again in January.

The gentleman from Connecticut, the Honorable HORACE SEELY-BROWN, Jr., came to the Congress in 1947, a Member of the 80th Congress that was praised by the Republicans and used as a whipping boy by the Democrats. He had the misfortune to come from one of those swing districts that puts you in, then yanks you out, then puts you in again. He was not a Member of the 81st Congress, but he did return to the 82d Congress and that was the beginning of our association. He came to our Committee on Foreign Affairs in the 87th Congress as a successor of the Honorable Chester Bowles. No member of that committee ever came with a greater challenge. Chester Bowles had been one of our outstanding ambassadors. He had been Governor of his State. He had been one of the outstanding members of the administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs he brought a tremendous wealth of experience and of knowledge. It was not an easy matter to follow in the footsteps of Chester Bowles. I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that anyone on the Democratic side of our committee had anything but the kindest sentiment toward HORACE SEELY-BROWN. He quickly became a member of our closely knit family, and I can assure him that we will miss him very very much. I cannot, of course, extend to him my good wishes in the elections in November. But I can say to him that all of us were happy at the great honor bestowed upon him by his party, the honor of designation as its senatorial nominee. While I do not anticipate his election, nor would I wish to be placed in the position of advocating it, I am nevertheless convinced that the Republicans of his State picked the best of the crop. He will leave the committee with the affectionate wishes of his colleagues for his future success and happiness, with only this difference, that his Republican colleagues will wish that success and happiness come in public life while his Democratic colleagues wish it to be in private life.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I, too, should like to compliment the gentleman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] for taking this time to mark the departure from the Committee on Foreign Affairs of five of its members.

Each of these members has been a substantial member of this committee at a time when the foreign policy of the United States has more significance than ever before in our history and through

that membership has contributed to making that policy strong.

We shall miss the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHIPERFIELD] for the pertinent contribution which he has been able to make because of his unique experience and his long knowledge of the foreign affairs problems of the United States.

We shall miss the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. MERROW] because of his sympathetic and kindly approach to all the problems of our committee and, in particular, for the great contribution which he made following the war, to the cause of creating an international organization to preserve the peace of the world.

We shall miss the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. CHURCH] because of her analytical mind and the skill with which she was able to describe a problem and articulate a response to any problem that arose.

We shall miss the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CURTIS] because of the craftsmanship with which his legal training and judicial approach enabled him to plumb to the depths of problems of legal draftsmanship and legislative policy.

Finally, we shall miss the presence of my colleague, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SEELY-BROWN], who was a faithful member of our committee and who, through his long congressional experience, was enabled to bring to our task of legislating, a practical approach which added greatly to the finished work.

Each of these members, in his own way, has lived up to the American ideal of service and has helped by his skilled labors to make our democratic system function more effectively.

HON. GORDON H. SCHERER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EDMONDSON). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLANCY] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, as this session draws to a close, we face the loss of our esteemed colleague, GORDON H. SCHERER, who will retire after 10 years of ably and tirelessly representing the First Congressional District of Ohio.

I know he will be missed by us all, but I particularly will feel his absence. He has been of invaluable help to me, a freshman Member of this body, as well as a loyal friend. I have thanked him personally and now wish to take this opportunity to publicly express my appreciation to him.

A lawyer by profession, Mr. SCHERER began his public service on the staff of the prosecuting attorney's office in his native Cincinnati. He then served as Cincinnati's director of safety, as a member of the Cincinnati City Council for two terms, and as a member of the Cincinnati Planning Commission. His numerous significant accomplishments in these posts were recognized and applauded.

In November of 1952, by nearly a 2-to-1 majority, the people of his district wisely elected Mr. SCHERER to the 83d Congress and since then to each succeeding Con-

gress. His record during these past 10 years as Representative of the First District of Ohio speaks for itself. It is well known that he is a diligent and energetic legislator who has executed his responsibilities in a conscientious and dedicated manner. He has rendered memorable service not only to the fine people of his district, but to the entire Nation as well.

I would like especially to pay tribute to GORDON SCHERER's eminently creditable service as ranking minority member of the House Un-American Activities Committee. In the face of widespread abuse heaped upon members of that committee by Communists and Communist sympathizers his convictions remained unshaken. In the face of proposals to abolish the committee, he courageously defended its uncompromising and relentless efforts to uncover subversion in our Government and to recommend remedial legislation.

As the ranking minority member of the Roads Subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works, GORDON SCHERER worked long and hard on legislative proposals which led to the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956. The largest peacetime public works program in our history, it is providing this Nation with an interstate network of highways on a pay-as-you-go basis. When it became apparent that the Federal cost of completing the interstate system would exceed original estimates, Mr. SCHERER promptly introduced legislation to raise the money to pay for these highways as they were being built so the obligation would not be passed on to future generations.

I commend GORDON SCHERER's intellectual honesty and his courage, his high principles and his refusal to compromise those principles. He has consistently voted and voiced his convictions.

His career to date has been a distinguished one but, I feel sure, is but a prologue to continued achievements and dedicated service. I know my colleagues join me in wishing him success in whatever new ventures he may undertake and many years of happiness.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [GORDON SCHERER]. I had the great pleasure and privilege of serving on the Public Works Committee with him and I know that he has rendered an outstanding service to the Nation. He has been one of the most effective members of this committee where his enormous experience and ability has earned him the respect and admiration of his colleagues from both sides of the aisle. The enlightened and aggressive manner in which he helped to accelerate our highway program will, in my judgment, make this country preeminent in metropolitan, regional, and transcontinental travel.

GORDON SCHERER has also been a hard-hitting member of the Un-American Activities Committee. His efforts to keep the Congress and the American people properly informed of the shifting Communist Party strategy and tactics so that they may better cope with the Communist challenge both here and abroad, has been outstanding. He deserves the gratitude of every American citizen for what